The Anderson Intelligencer

VOL. 1. NO. 1.

ANDERSON, S. C. TUESDAY MORNING JAN, 13, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Gov. Blease Gives His Views on Matters ENFORCEMENT In His Characteristically Interesting Style.

Discusses Educational Issues, Primary Elections, And a Number of Other Things And Makes Recommendations as Before.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly.
You have met in annual session, in obedience to the Constitution, to take attended at

give to the General Assembly, information of the condition of the State. and recommend for its consideration such measures as he shall deem nec-last session, which recommendation assary or expedient. In the partorm-

cise of this privilege. I herewith transmit to you my appeal message.

statement of the condition of the learning, I refe you to their annual report, and the condition of the pub-lic schools is set forth in the report of the State Supermiandent of Edu-

My position as to our educational institutions has been stated to you fully so often that it hardly needs repetition here. I favor liberal but not extravagent support of our high-er institutions, and I favor liberal and adequate support of our free public schools, so that the little country children, many of whom can never receive any training execut that of the country schools, may secure an education which will prepare them for the battless of life.

There can be no question that the ountry schools have been too much exlected. There can be up question

together it sarmony in the performance of that high and patriotic duty.

The Constitution provides that the Geyernor aball, from time to time, abortion such as you passed last ses-mon, but a real Act that will do the people some good, along the line of my recommunication to you at your last session, which recommendation

transmit to you my annual message.

The Governor them calls attention to the three deceased members of the house, Hon. Fred Williams of Picking Capt. Take C. D. Febroder of Charleston (who was cut down and dealy in the prime of his rigorous manhood." And a heautiful tribute is paid to Col. George R. Rembert, "one of my closest personal Triends, and contry schools received it? How his precious to me." of my closest personal friends, and its memory is very precious to me. The Governor continues that Mr. Rembert was a hard fighter, that he "believed in the people and championed their cause. His ideals were high and to them he was true."

The first matter discussed by the Governor after these preliminaries is the ususe of aducation. His comments are as follows:

The most important matter which can engage your attention as the proper education of those who will be the verters and the mothers of the people is the proper education of those who will be the verters and the mothers of the most free years. South Carolina has made marked propers constitute the people of the State of the state of the people is the proper education of those who will be the verters and the mothers of the most free years. South Carolina has made marked propers education and colors are not able to you along this line.

The Governor gree hearing it is not considered that the people is the proper education of those who will be the verters and the mothers of the most few years. South Carolina has made marked propers experienced a growth both younderful and gratifying. Even a newspaper with his preacted that the benefits of the will be far for the deat, and I guarantee you that I will go where wooderful and gratifying. Even a newspaper with his preacted that the benefits of the will be far for the deat, and I guarantee you that I will go where the present presents of the Governor grees on to make an appear within his preacted that the benefits of the will be far for the deat, and I guarantee you that I will go where the present present

tricts will require \$60,000 Rura graded schools, employing two and three teachers, are applying for \$60,-000. The restoration of the State building fund would require \$10,-000. Public school libraries, together with the Rural School Improvement Association, now receive \$5,-

Your Ac of last year provides for \$60,000 to, igh schools, \$50,000 for extension of public schools, \$20,000 for consolidated graded schools, and \$5,000 for rural libraries retaining 50 per cent. in the county as a coun-ty board fund. I would not say one word, gentle-

men, against any or all of these edu-cational activities, but what I have begged and pleaded for is that you set aside this extra one-militax so that it may be used by the State neglected. There can be as question that they have received to dittle in comparison with the big hypopriations lavished upon our higher institutions. I would not do aught to intuitions. I would not do aught to intuitions, it is for it is considered an education. There were the marking the sould applied, and which could show to the world that there is yet done approximately the little schools that run less than little one-teacher schools that run less than the little schools that run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run less than run less than run little one-teacher schools that run less than run little one-teacher little one-teacher schools that run less than run little one-teacher little one-tea Board of Education in helping the little one-teacher schools; the little schools with tess than twelve pupils;

able to help themselves that I am pleading. I have given you the facts and I have besought and urged you, showing you the necessity for it. I have done what I could I can do no more. The matter is now with you.

snowing you the necessity for it. I have done what I could. I can do no more. The matter is now with you.

Country Schools in West.

In this connection, I beg to call your attention to report filed by the Rural School Supervisor with the State Board of Education, on April 4, 1913, in which he says:

"The short term of many country schools and the irregular atendance of many pupils make it impossible for them to finish in one year the work mapped out for the grades in the State course of study." Again:

"Three-fourths of our erintry schools employ only one teacher. This teacher has each day from twenty to forty recitations."

Gentlemen, I have called affection.

Gentlemen, I have called atteention to this matter before. How in the name of common sense do you expect these little country children to get an education? I have alvocated and still advocate more comfortable schoolhouses, conveniently located; larger salaries for the teachers, in order that we may secure the best, and enough teachers to supply the demand of the number of pupils. If you will give these necessities to your country schools the boy or gir who is never able to get anywhere else can be prepared for the ordinary hattles of life.

I would respectfully recommend that you pass an Act to provide supplemental reading for the free public schools; that is, that wherever the trustees of any public school intail another schoolhouse for thirty-nine hoys. But when you are asked for something for the little country children you either will not give it or that namber of any public school intail another schoolhouse is to the trustees of any public school intail another school intail another will muddle it up so that named any public school intail another school ones for thirty-nine hoys. But when you are asked for something for the little country children will muddle it up so that named any public school intail another school ones for thirty-nine hoys. But when you are asked for something for the little country children will muddle it up so that named any public school intail.

connection of the property of the lasting gratitude of every man and woman in South Carolina. This lasting to the action is wonderful. I saw things there at the commencement exercises last year which I would not have believed possible if I had been fold of them

say that the training given these chil

dren is wonderful does not express it. I do not know of any language

that can express it, and too much

institution. To be appreciated the work which the school is doing must

e seen. I recommend that you make an ap-

propriation to have a nice cottage built on the grounds of this institu-tion, and that it be set apri as a

some for President and Mrs. Walker

during the remainder of their lives, and that Dr. Walker be elected president emeritus, with a sufficient sal-ary to give him and his good wife

those things which are necessary to make them comformble and happy for the remainder of their declining

venrs. This would be a tribute which I am satisfied every one of your conto be parcelled around in such driblets that it will be of no benefit. Gentiemen, I hope not. I appeal to you
again to compare the amounts we are
spending upon a few in the higher
institutions of learning and the
thousands or little children in the
country scheels.

Winthrop folloge.

The Governor under this head calls
attention to the fact that he did not
sign the report of Winthrop College
trustees for the reason maving been

terial for the use of the acnoel, that the county board of education be required to provide from the general county school fund a like sum.

Not heady For "Compulsion."
I desire to eall to your attention an article written by one of the best and of a of the most prominent women in our State, she having held high positions in the different organizations in South Carolina. This article appearant article appearant of the size of the size of the size of the size of the most prominent women in our State, she having held high positions in the different organizations in South Carolina. This article appearant of the size of the si

sign the report of Winthrop College trustees for the reason having open mable to attend the meeting of the board of trustees. I am not sifficiently informed as to express an opinion as to the correctness of the report, or to recommend to the general assembly what amount of money is essential for its management.

The Governor nere goes into the nistory of the college, showing that the free scholarships were provided by the general assembly in 1887 ung der Governor John Peter Richardson and that in his final measage to the legislature in 1890 Gov Richardson called attention to the need of a school which would give "thoough practical training in the industrial arts in order that woman's opporturation for the need of the commenting upon this Covernor Blease says:

"You gentleman cannot do for

ron gentleman cannot do much to the education of the wollen of our State, but you can allow sen timent to lead you to extravagance. These the words in reference to

to you for the work she is doing and to warn you against extravageage."

The Citadel,

The Citadel Academy is in prospercies and floatishing condition, and is doing her usual good work, if feel that it is taking for me in say you

she speaks for herself, and deserv consideration, and such appropriation as will enable her to continue in usefulness to the young men of the State.

The Medical College. This baby is nearly grown, al-though she is not a year old. She will put on her new suit of clothes in the near future and will step into her new home and start housekeeping, and if you gentlemen will just help her a little, in my opinion she will her a little, in my opinion sae will ate of the Senate, and as the State has, for she will turn out a result I have been shorn of my power the State has, for she will turn out a result I have been shorn of my power the State has, for she will be in to do that which I would have done if position to belp you in some of your it had not been for these antagonistic greatest problems in the matter of views of certain senators, certain ridding yourselves of some of our county boards, and of the supreme greatest evils, such as tuberculosis, court.

pelagra, and other scourges. I com-mend this institution to you. The Governor respectfully recomadmitting any negro, chine

(Continued on page 4.)

OF LIQUOR LAW

BLEASE HAS INTERESTING COMMENT IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

DEFENDS HIMSELF

Save His Hands Have Been Tied By His Political Enemies and He Couldn't Act

The following interesting extract om the governor's message is printed in full as it has more than ordinary Degret to say to you that conditions

claims to the enforcement of the whiskey laws are not at all favorable. This, however, can not be truthfully laid at my door. When I first came into the governor's office I appointed a strong constabulary force and began, under that section of the statute which gave me the power, to appoint good in every county throughout the e State to enforce the whiskey c. But there was much bitterness against me at that time, and, to my surprise, it was manifest in county of ficers and in attorneys for county boards, and, as a result in several counties where I appointed these constables or men to enforce these laws when they presented their claims for salaries, the county boards, under the advice of their attorneys in some in-stances, and in other instances of their own free will and accord, positively and fiatly refused to pay the salaries of hese constables. A test case was made from the county of Edgefield in the supreme court, and the supreme court sustained the action of the county to boards in refuseer.

pards in refusing to pay these and the strong arm of the law stayed, and I was thus positively erted from having under my ab-te control and direction a force for the enforcement of the law. The hid no control whatever over them this regard, save a little section of a law which reads as follows:

ny constable, deputy constable, if or magistrate who shall neglect fluct to perform the duties reor refuse to perform the duties required by this chapter, shall be subject to ou persion by the governor."
This, as it known by all men, was of so assirtance to me. These sheriffs were answerable to the people and to them alone, and they could map their fingures in my face.

fingers in my face.

When it came to the magistrates, who appoint the constables in the varlous townships, these magistrates in all instances could only be named by me by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Senate refused to confirm some of my appointees. The

result was another case in the supreme court. The supreme court again sustained the contention of my enemies and said that I could not appoint any magistrate escept under certain conditions. The result was that the magin the face of the governor and say to their constables. "You obey me, and not the governor." My hands were again tied, as will be readily seen if you will refer to the decision in the magnatrates' case from the counties of Sparianburg, Anderson and Green-Therefore, it is very unfair and un-

inst to charge to me the violation of the so-called dispensary, or, more properly called, whiskey laws of our State. Some people hold up their hands in horror and say, "Blind tigers are taking the State; Blease is not en-forcing the law in reference to prohi-tition or dispensary." All those who bition or dispensary." All those who re honest and truthful know and will admit that the facts nerein set forth are absolutely true and that my hands have been tied by the refusal of county boards to obey the law and to pay the salaries of the men whom I appoint to enforce this law, and by the decision of the supreme court in saying that I could not remove magistrates without the consent of the Senate of appoint them without the ad-

My record as mayor of my hom town, Newberry, as will be teatified to by even my bitterest enemies there will show that I gave that town the mends that the legislature make a law will show that I gave that town the prohibiting the board of trustees of cleanest administration which she had any State college for white pupils had in years, and there was less blind man, Japanese, Cuban, or other disagreeable and incompatible race into said college or school with white publis."

As to football, he says, "I mentioned something last year about football ministration as governor if I had been allowed to appoint mea to enforce this

(Continued on Page Seven.)

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE BEST PART OF THE MESSAG E O FTHE GOVERNOR TO THE GEN-ERAL ASSEMBLY SHOWS THAT THE OLD STATE

IS BULGING AREAD

During the past 12 months South Carolina has been blessed with wonderful prosperity. From every standpoint the good year 1913 has been the best year in the history of the State. Material progress has been ready and rapid, and always sure, and educational advancement and moral uplift have not lagged behind. The total enrollment in the schools is greater than ever before, there being 167,914 white children in attendance upon public schools as compared with 156,280 white children during the session of 1911-12. Then years ago the total enrollment of white children was 134,330. There are 4,584 white teachers in the public schools, an increase of 221 over the preceding year, which, says the the preceding year, which, says the report of the State SuperIntendent of Education, "was one of the greatest improvements made during the year."
Ten years ago there were 3,492 white teachers in the State—an increase of about 1,100 during the past decade. A good many of the school districts have levied special taxes as high as eight mills in order to take advantage.

of real estate, and first mortgage bonds of comparison of comparison of domestic corporations whose property is situate entirely within the State, not including investments made by South Carolina companies, were \$2,745,008. That was the real to the property of the first year of my and the companies.

three times the entire amount invest-ed in 1910. The premium income of life, fire and miscellaneous compan-ies, exclusive of the premium re-ceipts of South Carolina companies, in 1910, was \$6,558,265; in 1911, \$7,-198,514; and in 1912, \$7,591,144. At-the time this measage is written the figures for 1913 are not available.

The corporation license fees in

The corporation license fees in 1913 were \$133,816, as compared with \$122,613 the preceding year.

The assessment of railroad property for taxation was increased by the State Board of Assessors, in 1913,
There were considerably as against 3,619 the precaution of the latter of the la sessment of express, Pullman palace car, telegraph and telephone com-panies, amounted to \$533,332, a total increase of \$1,333,155. Figures compiled by the State De-

partment of Agriculture, and furnish-

ed me at my request, show that no State in the Union, perhaps, has even approached South Cyrolina in development during the past year along agricultural and industrial lines. The value of all agricultural products of the State jumped in the last census decade from \$51,324,000 to \$141,983,decade from \$51,324,000 (cess)

decade from \$51,324,000 (cess)

of the corn, cotton, tobacco, 'wheat, oats, hay and potato crops alone—
just seven, without considering rice, just seven, without considering rice, permek, fruits, or having anything else velopment of South Carolina is epitomized as follows:

"Water power developments upon the constant of the constant \$123,219,042 for the same crops dur-ing 1912, and \$111,137,889 (census) in 1900. The increase in 1913 over 1912 in dollars, was \$31,299,076—a sum fied small industries are starting up enly \$20,000,000 less than the total one after another, modern stoel valuation of all farm products in frame buildings are being built, trans-1900. The corn crop for 1913 was 4. 66,000 bushes greater than in 1912, the average yield permacre at last having reached twenty bushels, or within two bushels of the average for having reached twenty bushels, or within two bushels of the average for the United States, representing an increase in dollars of \$10.484,880. During 1913 8.962,000 more bounds of tobacco were produced than in 1912, for which the growers received \$5.54,339—\$1,930,896 more than in 1912. The growing tendency to raise food supplies at home is shown by the fact. that in 1913 254,000 more bushels of wheat were produced than in 1912, representing an increase of \$101,400 over the 1912 wheat crop. The cotton crop of 1913 was perhaps th second largest the State has ever raised, and was the best ever marketed in quality, bringing to the farmers about \$98,500,000. The gross income

In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the value of manufactured products in South Carolina jumped from \$53,-336,000 (exceeding agriculturs at that time) to \$113,236,000. In 1912 the manufactured products amounted to \$124,594,030. The figures for all manufacturing are not available for 1913 at the time this message is written, but the increase was almost as substantial as was shown for are as substantial as was shown for an riculture.
The figures, however, for the prin-

sood many of the school districts have levied special taxes as high as eight mills in order to take advantake of State aid.

During the campaign of 1912 it was heralded around the State by my opponents that if Blease was elected even the insurance companies would withdraw their investments from South Carolina, and that they would leave the State. In 1910 the total investments in State, county and municipal bonds, first mortgage bonds of real estate, and first mortgage

\$85,500,000, and th In ministration. In 1911, the first year I was Governor, the total investments of this character on December 31 were \$4,630,669, an increase of more than two million dollars, and almost one hundred per cent. On the second of t almost one hundred per cent. On tives in 1913 as compared with 1912 amounted to \$8,095,561, and on June 30, 1913, to \$9,945,963. A conservative detimate of increase in invest.

The spindleage was increased during the year by 153,516, the total number of spindles now being 4,527,430 transported by 153,516. ber of spindles now being 4,527,430. There was an increase of 4,813 looms. tive distinate of increase in investments of this character between
June 30 and December 31 would be
\$900,000 to \$1,000,000, increasing the
total to nearly eleven million dollars,
an increase of more than eight million dollars during the three years of
my administration, the increase during the three years being more than
three times the entire amount invested in 1910. The premium lncome of
life, fire and miscellaneous companies, exclusive of the premium receipts of South Carolina companies,
in 1910, was \$6,558,265; in 1911, \$7,198,514; and in 1912, \$7,591,144. Atthe time this measage is written the
figures for 1913 are not available.

The essimates of spindles now being 4,827,330.

There was an increase of 4,813 looms,
the total now being 171,483. The
mills are consuming \$00,233 bales
of cotton annually. Direct water
of 3,551 horse power in steam drive,
and an increase of 2,298 horse power, while there has been an increase
of 3,551 horse power in steam drive,
and an increase of 2,027 of electric
power generated by water power;
total now being 171,483. The
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Direct water
and an increase of 2,027 of electric
power generated by water power;
total now being 171,485.
The total now being was 8,584 against 8,692, in 1912, Of these,5,003, as against 5,073 in 1912 were between the ages of 14 and years, Between the ages of 13 and there were only 3,581 during dren of the latter age (12 to 14) am ployed than in 1909, when there were 3,976 from 12 to 14, and 726 under

12 years. What increase there has been since 1909 in child labor has been in the number between 14 and 16 years. In 1912 a larger increase in textile capital was shown than was shown in 1913, but the increase in production was only \$2,574,000 last year. The smaller increase in capital and larger increase in product during 1913 are due to the fact that saveral

"Water power developments upon a large scale are progressing rapidly, electric driven interurban lines are being built and are getting into operation, in the towns and cities diversiportation facilities are being age-mented, value of farm and urban property are increasing rapidly and substantivity, banking is in a healis moving forward with the steady, stride that is characterising the development of agriculture."

men, but, even wit

(Continued un Page Four.)